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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 846): EUROPEAN APPLE DEVELOPMENTS

CHINESE WHEAT SITUATION

The wheat crop in the lower Yangtze valley is considered good and is much better than last year and perhaps equal to the large crop of 1928, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Some localities have had excessive rains, but preliminary reports indicates that rather extensive spring rains have accounted for a promising outlook for crops in the Great Plains region in Shansi and Hopei provinces. Good yields are also reported in Shensi where famine conditions have been most severe, but it is still uncertain how much of the normal acreage was planted there last fall.

Shanghai mills will resume full operations by the close of June, supplies for the mills at Tsingtao and Tsinan are very favorable, and at Tsinan several mills which have been idle for two years are preparing to operate this season. It may be necessary for North China to import wheat later in the year, but with the prevailing low silver exchange rate, Tientsin merchants see little prospect for the present, for imports of foreign wheat.

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CHINESE PEANUT CONDITIONS

So far as the United States is concerned, the season for exporting Chinese peanuts may be considered closed, according to Consul General Perkins, at Peiping. New business is unimportant. Reports from Chefoo indicate practically no business with the United States and hardly any with Canada. Commitments for Europe, however, are reported as still heavy, with possibly 15,000 short tons contracted for June - July shipments. Offers from Europe are about 2 pounds sterling per ton lower than a month ago, but even so are only slightly under the Tsingtao price level.

The outlook for moving the remainder of the Chinese crop is favorable. Interest from Canton is expected to revive as the cheaper stocks of inferior quality available at Dairen and Tientsin last month are said to be exhausted. Japanese purchases are normal for the current year and probably will not exceed 700 short tons in June. Unsold stocks in Tsingtao on May 31 were estimated at 8,000 short tons of shelled and about 1,000 short tons of unshelled nuts. Visible supplies up country, expected to come to Tsingtao, are placed at 15,000 short tons of shelled and 1,000 short tons of unshelled. Chefoo reports stocks as very meager and Tientsin as scarce.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1930

A United States winter wheat crop of 532,469,000 bushels is indicated by the June 1 condition of 71.7 per cent of normal. This indicated production is about 8 per cent less than the 1929 crop of 578,336,000 bushels.

Conditions in Europe vary widely. Record harvests are indicated in some countries, while present conditions in other countries point to harvests well below last year. The Belgian winter crop, which represents about 99 per cent of the total crop, is estimated at 15,873,000 bushels against a total crop of 13,225,000 bushels in 1929. The Rumanian crop is estimated at 123,715,000 bushels, nearly 40,000,000 greater than in 1929 and the largest crop within present boundaries. There has apparently been some increase in the acreage in Germany, although the official estimate has not been issued, and the June 1 condition report was the highest within recent years. The Spanish crop was estimated at 160,568,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

The Italian crop, on the other hand, is placed at 220,000,000 bushels, 40,000,000 bushels below last year. Unofficial estimates of the French and Yugoslav crops are each about 25,000,000 bushels below the 1929 crops. Production in Algeria is estimated at 29,174,000 bushels, a decrease of 12 per cent from the 33,307,000 bushels harvested in 1929 and 4 per cent below the 30,302,000 bushels harvested in 1928. See table, page 849 for 1930 wheat production figures received to date.

Wheat acreage in 1930

The 1930 wheat acreage in 20 countries is now reported at 137,359,000 acres, which is 1.4 per cent below the acreage in the same countries in 1929. Acreage table is given on page 850.

The acreage sown to spring crops in U. S. S. R. up to June 5 is reported at 180,900,000 acres, of which 50,400,000 acres were sown to wheat and 50,700,000 to barley and oats, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The acreage sown to spring wheat in 1929 was 58,500,000 acres. The Weather Bureau of the R. S. F. S. R. and Ukraine reports that the weather during the last ten days of May continued dry in the southeastern regions. The conditions of the winter crops at that time were average to above average in North Caucasus and Ukraine but below average in the Volga region and generally spotted in the Ural region and Kasakstan. Conditions in Siberia are good but the crops are late. Some rain fell in central Russia and parts of Ukraine during the week ended June 12. Temperatures were generally below normal.

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Foreign growing conditions

Canada

Crop conditions in western Canada are somewhat below average owing to the recent cold, dry, windy weather, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Crops in eastern Canada are backward but promising. The condition of the fall wheat as of May 31 was 88 per cent of average against 100 per cent a year ago. Spring wheat and total wheat were each 96 per cent of average against 100 per cent a year ago. An application of these condition reports to the ten-year average yield indicates a probable yield per acre of 22.0 bushels of winter wheat and 16.2 bushels of spring wheat. The yield in 1929 was 24.6 bushels of winter wheat and 11.4 bushels of spring wheat.

The wheat crop in western Canada is well rooted and is of excellent color despite an almost general need of rain and warm weather, according to the second crop report of the Manitoba Free Press, published June 7. Frost and high winds, causing soil drifting, as well as persistent cold weather, have affected the crops and the great need is warm weather and additional moisture to offset the damage. Regional showers and occasional heavy rains have largely overcome wind and frost damage in some areas. The effect of frost, winds and cold weather has practically counteracted all the benefits gained from early seeding. Damage from cut- and wireworms is in evidence in all three provinces, but so far has not proved very serious. The height of wheat compared almost exactly with that of the report of June 8, 1929, when seeding had been fully two weeks later. See crop condition table, page 854.

Europe

The weather in Europe during the week ended June 12 was mostly clear with the exception of light rains along the Mediterranean Coast and local rains in Spain, France, and Yugoslavia, Mr. Steere reports. Temperatures were generally more favorable to the growing crops, although averaging above normal during the latter part of the week. The more favorable weather has improved the condition of the wheat crop in France, but a crop considerably below last year and of poorer quality is expected. Reports of deterioration in the north central regions of Italy are now being received. The condition of the wheat crop in Czechoslovakia is good but the condition of rye is slightly below last year. Recent reports from Bulgaria are more favorable. Conditions in Sweden and the Baltic countries continue good to very good.

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Argentina

The weather in the grain sections of Argentina continued warm with heavy rains during the week ended June 9, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The average temperature for the northern zone was 61°, or 9° above normal, while that for the southern zone was 54°, or 6° above normal. Precipitation in the north was o.7 inch, or 0.4 inch above normal, while rainfall in the south amounted to 0.9 inch, or 0.7 inch above normal.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to June 7, 1930 were 142,013,000 bushels against 156,443,000 bushels during the same period of 1928-29. Exports during the week ended June 7 were 1,554,000 bushels against 1,893,000 bushels the previous week and 1,751,000 bushels during the week ended June 8,1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 6, 1930 were 107,915,000 bushels against 112,320,000 bushels on May 30, 1930 and 86,420,000 bushels on June 7, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended June 6 were 4,421,000 bushels and shipments were 4,126,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 857,000 bushels and shipments were 880,000 bushels.

India

The harvesting of the Indian wheat crop which was estimated at 386,848,000 bushels is now completed and wheat is arriving at Karachi at the rate of about 75,000 bushels per day, according to a cabled report from Consul McNiece at Karachi. Exports to date have been negligible and conservative estimates place the probable exports during June at 2,800,000 bushels and twice that amount during July. At the present time the demand for wheat is slack and prices are unremunerative. Few transactions in futures have been reported, although some large exporters are said to be selling short for September delivery.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

Grain markets were generally quiet during the week ended June 11, Mr. Steere reports. Domestic wheat was not quoted on the Berlin market

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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because of low supplies. The spot price of domestic rye was $1.05 per bushel, the same as on June 4. Farm stocks of wheat in Germany on May 15 were 8,600,000 bushels against nearly 15,000,000 bushels on the same date in 1929, according to estimates of the German Agricultural Council. Stocks available for sale were 4,900,000 bushels against 9,400,000 bushels a year ago. Farm stocks of rye stood at 57,000,000 bushels on the current date, a point 5,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago.

Japan

The Japanese flour market remained practically unchanged during May and present conditions do not point to any immediate improvement in the import demand for United States wheat, according to a cable from Consul General Garrels at Tokyo. The export demand for flour continued poor during the month, due mainly to the depreciation in the silver exchange in China. The domestic flour market was also weak. Prices of foreign wheat at Japanese mills on June 1 were as follows: United States western white, No. 2, $1.51 per bushel, and Australian $1.63 per bushel, the same as the quotations on May 1. Canadian No. 5 was quoted at $1.52 per bushel on June 1, an increase of 7 cents over the May 1 quotation. The wholesale price of Japanese flour was $1.62 per bag on June 1 against $1.60 on May 1. Wheat imports during April were 815,000 bushels from the United States, 654,000 bushels from Canada, and 578,000 bushels from Australia. Stocks of wheat at mills on June 1 were below normal. Portland wheat for July delivery was quoted on June 1 at $1.12 per bushel c.i.f. Yokohama, an increase of 8 cents over the May 1 quotation for June delivery.

United States wheat prices

The prices of wheat futures closed lower on June 12 than a week earlier. The greatest declines were in United States markets where prices were more than 3 cents per bushel lower, while at Liverpool the close of July futures was only 1.5 cents per bushel below that of a week before. At Chicago July futures closed June 12 at about 103 cents per bushel, compared with 106 cents the previous week, while at Kansas City they closed at 96 cents per bushel compared with 99 cents a week before. The July close at Minneapolis was 102 cents and at Winnipeg 110 cents per bushel. Liverpool July futures closed at 115 cents against 116 cents per bushel. the previous week. On June 11 Buenos Aires July futures closed at about 106 cents per bushel, which was one cent higher than the close of the previous week. Future price movements of the week brought about a widening of the spread between prices at Liverpool and United States markets. Based on closing prices of June 12 the spread between July futures at Liverpool and Chicago was nearly 12 cents per bushel compared with spreads of 8 to 10 cents which have been usual during recent weeks. Kansas City was approximately 12 cents per bushel below Liverpool. A continuation of current price spreads would probably result in considerably larger exports from the United States than those of recent weeks.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 1	118	104	110	96	117	104	124	109	126	112	b/ 106	b/104
8	108	101	100	94	106	101	112	107	117	111	101	101
15	108	104	101	97	108	104	116	109	119	115	102	104
22	106	107	99	100	106	107	115	112	117	116	99	104
29	100	108	93	99	99	105	110	111	116	117	94	105
June 5	109	106	102	99	107	106	117	112	115	116	97	105
12	108	103	100	96	105	102	116	110	116	115	95	106
19	112		105		110		119		115		97	
26	111		105		111		123		118		100	
July 3	120		113		122		140		129		111	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ June futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk. n. spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr. 25	107	99	107	98	125	109	119	94	122	114	116	107
May 2	107	99	107	97	128	110	112	96	118	113	115	106
9	101	97	104	96	123	108	113	94	122	111	110	104
16	103	101	103	98	124	110	109	98	118	115	109	105
23	101	102	100	100	121	111	114	99	116	115	108	104
30	95	102	94	102	112	110	102	99	110	115	104	105
June 6	100	103	98	101	118	111	114	98	111	113	108	104
13	103		102		120		125		121		108	
20	104		102		123		109		121		111	
27	110		109		130		112		127		116	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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For the week ended June 6 cash wheat prices averaged a shade higher than for the previous week. All classes and grades at six markets averaged 102.9 cents per bushel compared with 102.4 cents the previous week. However, most representative wheats were slightly lower. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged 101.8 compared with 101.5 cents, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis 111.4 compared with 110.4 cents, No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis 98.1 compared with 98.3 cents, and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis 113.1 compared with 114.9 cents the previous week. The weekly average of quoted prices for western white at Seattle was 104 cents per bushel compared with 105 cents the previous week.

During the past few weeks, prices have been fluctuating largely on news of the development of crops in both the winter and spring wheat areas. In the United States markets the volume of reported sales for export and of North American shipments has also been a factor affecting day-to-day movements. The export movement has been watched more closely than is usual at this time because of its importance as a factor in determining whether United States markets will become congested with the new crop movement.

Rye production in 1930

The United States rye crop is indicated at 46,700,000 bushels by the June 1 condition against 40,629,000 bushels in 1929. The 1930 rye crop in Belgium is estimated at 21,534,000 bushels, a decrease of 3 per cent from the 22,162,000 bushels harvested in 1929. The crop in Rumania is estimated at 17,794,000 bushels, an increase of 36 per cent over the 13,084,000 bushels harvested in 1929 and the largest crop within present boundaries.

FEED GRAINS

In the Prairie Provinces of Canada generally, seeding operations were nearly completed by the end of May. In Manitoba only 7 per cent of the oats and about 10 per cent of the barley remained to be sown, in Saskatchewan the planting was practically completed except for a small percentage of barley, while in Alberta oats seeding except for green feed was completed, and about 90 per cent of the barley. Winds did some damage in places, and the weather was rather too cool in May. According to a report in the "Manitoba Free Press" of June 7, most places in Manitoba report an increase in barley acreage running from 2 to 25 per cent, while quite a number of places in Alberta report increases in barley acreage, a few running as high as 20 per cent. Saskatchewan reports increases in oats and barley acreage varying from very slight to 50 per cent, with 10 per cent increases predominating.

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Barley

The condition of barley in the United States as of June 1 was 86.4 per cent of normal. It was well above average, however, in California. The condition of barley in Canada on May 31 was 97 per cent of the average of the past ten years, compared with 99 per cent in 1928 and 1929. In Germany the condition of winter barley was 113 per cent of the average condition as of June 1 during the years 1923-1929, compared with only 81 per cent a year ago. The condition of spring barley was 103 per cent of the 1920-1929 average, compared with a condition of 100 per cent on June 1, 1928 and 1929. In Spain torrential rains damaged the barley crop in Castile and Andalusia early in June . Barley in the Balkan countries was backward.

In the northern part of Tunis a satisfactory barley harvest is expected, which will probably equal that of last year. Frost did some damage to the crop in places. In the central region crops were damaged by prolonged dry weather so that they are expected to fall considerably below last year. In the southern region droughts had very damaging effects, but the harvest is expected to be somewhat better than that of the center. In Algeria prospects for barley continued favorable, with an indicated crop equal to last year's. The early part of the barley crop is beginning to move.

The 1930 area sown to barley in the 13 countries so far reported is 31,849,000 acres, a decrease of 0.3 per cent from that sown by the same countries last year. The 8 European countries reported also show a decrease of 0.3 per cent. The first estimate of the winter barley area in Yugoslavia is 638,000 acres, an increase of 0.9 per cent over that of 1929. In Finland the area sown to barley is placed at 272,000 acres, which is slightly above the 1929 acreage, and about the same as for several years past. See barley acreage table, page 856.

The first official estimate of the 1930 barley crop in Algeria is 37,203,000 bushels, which is 8 per cent below the 40,445,000 bushels harvested in 1929 and 6.3 per cent below the 39,716,000 bushels harvested in 1928. In Belgium the 1930 barley production is estimated at 3,537,000 bushels, which is an increase of almost 25 per cent over that of 1929, but is, with that exception, the smallest production since 1922. For 1929 production figures, see table on page 853.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 96,404,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.8 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. There were no exports of barley from the United States during the week ended June 7, while prices declined

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somewhat. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped 3 cents to 52 cents per bushel, which was 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 855 and 856.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 6 amounted to 19,310,000 bushels, compared with only 8,768,000 bushels on the same date last year and 3,363,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1, 1929 to June 6, 1930 totaled 15,958,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 5,878,000 bushels. Farm stocks of spring barley in Germany on May 15 amounted to 8 per cent of the total 1929 production of 128,591,000 bushels, or 10,287,000 bushels, while the stocks available for sale amounted to 2 per cent of the total, or 2,572,000 bushels. On May 15 last year, out of the total 1928 production of 132,614,000 bushels, the farm stocks amounted to 12,864,000 bushels, and the stocks available for sale to 4,376,000 bushels.

In England during the early part of June there was a fair demand from European barley, but on the continent the demand was quiet. The Rumanian reserves were still heavy on account of the large crop last year. In western Europe generally feed barley was dull at the end of May. Prices had declined somewhat for Polish and German barley, but rather less for Danubian and Russian barley.

Oats

The condition of oats in the United States on June 1 averaged 83.2 per cent of normal compared with 82.0 last year and a June 1 average of 83.7 per cent during the previous ten years. In Canada the condition of oats on May 31 was 98 per cent of average, the same as for the two past years. The condition of oats in Germany as of June 1 was 103 per cent of the 1920-1929 average, compared with 97 per cent on June 1, 1928 and 1929.

The 1930 area shown to oats in 11 countries so far reported totals 56,657,000 acres, an increase of 1.4 per cent over the acreage sown in the same countries last year. The total for the 6 European countries reported, however, is 1.5 per cent below that sown in 1929. The first estimate of the 1930 oats area in Finland is 1,137,000 acres, an increase of 1.2 per cent over the 1929 area, and nearly equal to the record acreage of 1928. There has been a decrease in the previous estimate of the acreage in Spain, so that it is now nearly 4 per cent below that of last year. See oats acreage table, page 852.

The 1929 oats production in 40 countries so far reported totals 3,729,660,00 bushels, a decrease of 4.1 per cent from the 1928 production

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in those countries. The previous estimate of the oats crop in Hungary has been increased by about 2,200,000 bushels to 31,352,000 bushels, which raises the total for the 29 European countries reported to 826,609,000 bushels, or 11.3 per cent above the 1928 harvest. See oats production table, page 853.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 30,666,000 bushels, a decrease of 42.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Oats exports from the United States during the week ended June 7 were again negligible, while prices remained unchanged. No. 3 white oats at Chicago continued at 40 cents per bushel, 4 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 855 and 856.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 6 stood at 7,384,000 bushels against 13,257,000 bushels on the same date last year and 6,898,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1, 1929 to June 6, 1930 amounted to 4,754,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 9,577,000 bushels. Farm stocks of oats in Germany on May 15 amounted to 26 per cent of the total 1929 production of 508,633,000 bushels, or 132,245,000 bushels, while the stocks available for sale amounted to 7 per cent of the total, or 35,604,000 bushels. On May 15 last, out of the total 1928 production of 481,960,000 bushels, the farm stocks amounted to 126,755,000 bushels, and the stocks available for sale to 34,701,000 bushels. The sentiment for feed barley was dull in western Europe at the end of May, with prices a little lower.

Corn

The first estimate of the 1930 area sown to corn in Bulgaria is 1,677,000 acres. This is a decrease of 13 per cent from the record acreage of 1929, but is almost equal to the 1927 area, which was next to the largest on record there.

The 1929 corn production in 26 countries so far reported totals 3,739,003,000 bushels, an increase of 1.8 per cent over the production of those countries in 1928. The earlier estimate of the crop in Spain has been increased by nearly 300,000 bushels to 24,793,000 bushels, which raises the total for the 12 European countries reported to 621,370,000 bushels, a figure nearly 68 per cent above the 1928 production. See corn production table, page 854.

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Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 120,495,000 bushels, a decrease of 18.8 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended June 7, though slightly larger than during the preceding week, were still very small, while Argentine exports increased considerably over the unusually small shipments of the preceding week. See corn trade table, page 855.

There was no marked change in United States corn prices during the week ended June 6. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advanced 2 cents to 80 cents per bushel, while July futures increased one cent to 81 cents per bushel, being in both cases 6 cents below the prices for the corresponding week last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn advanced one cent to 59 cents, while July futures remained at 58 cents. At the same time last year, July futures were being quoted at 79 cents and August futures at 80 cents. The spread between the July futures of United States and of Argentine corn was 23 cents compared with 22 cents the preceding week, while for the corresponding week last year it was only 8 cents. See table showing corn prices, page 856.

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COTTON

The cotton crop in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for the 1929-30 season is now estimated to be 137,359 bales of 478 pounds net, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is a decrease of nearly 5,000 bales under last year's crop of 141,747 bales. As had been estimated earlier in the season the crop in Uganda shows a decrease of almost 64,000 bales under last season, when 164,000 bales were produced. The International Institute reports the present crop to be 100,412 bales of 478 pounds net. In Nigeria there were produced during the 1929-30 season 33,469 bales of 478 pounds net, compared with 28,452 bales last season.

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TOBACCO

China buys less tobacco

The continuation of the low silver exchange has tended to make American leaf tobacco imported into China expensive and is compelling the cigarette companies to advance prices with a possible adverse effect on

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the current high volume of consumption, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The Chinese factories which did not share in the good volume of business enjoyed by foreign companies and which accounted for 30 per cent of the cigarette output at Shanghai, have been using larger and larger quantities of native leaf of inferior quality. Business of independent American leaf dealers, who deal with the native companies, has accordingly been very slow.

Under the consolidated tax, cigarettes are divided into 7 classes based upon the wholesale price. About seventy per cent of consumption consists of the class 7 cigarettes, selling below 128.81 Mexican dollars, ($35.91 United States currency at the current rate of exchange) per case of 50,000 cigarettes and bearing a tax of 29.25 Mexican dollars ($8.15 United States currency) per case. Even a small advance would throw certain brands into the sixth class with a tax of 53.63 Mexican dollars ($14.95 United States currency) per case. Moderate advances in prices, accompanied by higher taxes, tend to raise retail prices sharply. This situation has made the cigarette companies reluctant to increase prices but with the decline of the silver exchange price advances are inevitable.

The most active manufacturing period in China consists of the fall and winter months followed by higher output during the wet and hot months of the spring and summer. Factory operations of the largest foreign company, which were very active last fall and winter, continue good for this season of the year. On the other hand, the Chinese factories have not fared as well as the largest foreign company, as severe competition, smallness or absence of distributive organizations and low silver exchange have combined to make their business difficult. The largest Chinese company closed its Shanghai factory February 1 but maintains a portion of its former sales with cigarettes secured from small Chinese factories. Records of the Consolidated Tax Bureau at Shanghai indicate a volume of cigarette business of 1,200,000 cases of 50,000 cigarettes for the year ended May 31, 1930. This quantity probably represents 90 per cent of the cigarette consumption for all China, exclusive of Manchuria.

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SUGAR BEETS

Total sugar beet sowings in Russia up to May 24, 1930 reached 2,323,000 acres, according to the "Economic Life" of May 25, 1930. This indicates an increase of 30.2 per cent over total sugar beet sowings in 1929. Sowings on peasant lands during the present year were 87.9 per cent of the plan, while sowings on state farms exceeded the plan. The original plan for 1930 was for an acreage of about 2,400,000 acres.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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HEAVIER BRITISH BACON IMPORTS: The total of 84,560,000 pounds of bacon imported into Great Britain during May was an increase over April figures and among the high figures for the current season, according to preliminary figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The current imports, however, were more than 3,000,000 pounds under a year ago. Total imports for the current season, October 1 - May 31, 1929-30, are slightly larger than for the same period of last year. The larger May 1930 figures resulted from heavier receipts of Danish bacon, the 56,000,000 pounds coming from that source being the largest figure for any month in recent years. Receipts from the United States were less than half the figures of a year ago, and imports from Canada were even more sharply reduced. The May imports of hams, most of which come from the United States, went above those of recent months to reach 12,000,000 pounds, but were still below last year's figures. Total lard imports, at 20,772,000 pounds, were nearly 6,000,000 pounds under a year ago.

INCREASED ACTIVITY EXPECTED IN BRADFORD WOOL INDUSTRY: The Whitsuntide holidays caused a further reduction of activity during the past week in the Bradford wool industry, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Macatee. The majority of the strikers returned to work on Wednesday at reduced wages, thus practically ending the labor dispute in all branches except the worsted weaving section. Some slight improvement is reported in the piece goods business for home account and there is more inquiry from export markets. The firmness in raw material values has established greater confidence and the general resumption of work which is now probable is expected to result in increased activity to replace stocks which have been depleted during the stoppage.

EUROPEAN WOOL MARKETS IMPROVED: The improvement noted in the European wool industry during April was well maintained during May with raw wool markets very active, although by the end of May, manufacturers became more hesitant about making large purchases at the higher prices prevailing. The market for raw wool in Bremen, Germany, was very active, especially for fine merino wools, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The German knitting yarn industry reported further improvement with good sales ahead. The wool cloth industry is still unsatisfactory, although some improvement was made during May.

In France the demand for raw wool showed further improvement. Sales of tops and noils were satisfactory, especially fine merinos and fine crossbreds. The French wool manufacturing industry is generally quite active and sales for export have increased. Prices of wool tops, noils and yarns all increased during May with Australian 64's tops selling on June 5 at 12 cents a pound higher than on May 1, Australian crossbred 56's tops were 10 cents

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

higher and Argentine 56's were 8 cents higher than on May 1. Australian and South African merino noils were 5 cents a pound higher on June 5 and Australian crossbred noils 3 cents higher than on May 1. Yarn prices were generally 2 to 4 cents a pound higher than last month.

Stocks of tops held in commission combing establishments in France, Germany, Belgium and Italy declined 5,500,000 pounds during May. The greatest decline was in stocks of merino tops held in France, which were 3,800,000 pounds less on June 1 than on May 1. The quantity of tops passing through the conditioning houses at Roubaix and Tourcoing, France, during May were more than 2,600,000 pounds greater than during the previous month.

CHINESE CARPET WOOL PRICES LOWER: Carpet wools are arriving in Tientsin, China, in satisfactory quantities and stocks are fair to good, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. Good sales were made during May in spite of falling prices in the United States. Sining wools to yield 60 per cent were offered at 15 to 16 cents a pound c.i.f. Atlantic Coast ports compared with 18 to 19 cents on May 6. No interest was shown in any wools except Sining wools and no prices are being quoted on any other grades of Chinese wools at Tientsin. Wools declared at Tientsin during May for export to the United States amounted to 1,181,575 pounds as follows: Carpet combing wool, in the grease, 98,053 pounds; carpet carding wool, in the grease, 716,168 pounds, washed 76,541 pounds, and scoured 290,813 pounds. Imports of carpet wools into the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia during May amounted to about 6,900,000 pounds, of which approximately 2,300, pounds arrived from China.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE IN IMPORTANT EUROPEAN MARKETS: Quotations were advanced by approximately a cent a pound on the principal European butter markets during the week ended June 12. Copenhagen was equivalent to 27.1 cents a pound against 26.1 cents the previous Thursday. The London market was reported as firm with quotations generally about 1 cent higher than a week earlier and with continued narrow range between continental and colonial butters. New Zealand butter afloat is still an important factor, amounting on June 7 to 12,264,000 pounds. Australian shipments afloat as well as those from Argentina were comparatively

DAIRY PRODUCTS, CONT'D

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unimportant, totaling 4,536,000 pounds. The Copenhagen - New York margin as of June 12 was narrowed as the result principally of the advance in foreign prices to 5.5 cents a pound. See comparative statement of prices as cabled by American agricultural commissioners on page 859.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN DRIED FRUIT CROPS: It is estimated that the 1930-31 currant crop in Greece will be about 20 per cent larger than that of 1929-30, when the crop amounted to 142,000 short tons, according to Consul Leslie A. Davis at Patras. Rains this year continued much later than usual, which was considered favorable for vineyards. Weather conditions also have been favorable for the Sultana crop, Consul Davis reports. It is estimated that the crop this year will about equal the 1929-30 crop of 6,400 to 7,000 short tons. The Smyrna Sultana crop this year is now being estimated at 52,000 short tons, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. The 1930 fig crop is expected to be 20 per cent larger than last year.

PORTO RICO PLANNING INCREASING VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS: Earlier reports of plans for enlarged participation of Porto Rico in the United States winter vegetable trade are confirmed by a recent communication from I. L. Torres, Director of Agricultural Development for Porto Rico. It is expected that during the winter season, November - March, 1930-31, shipments of peppers, tomatoes, egg plant, cucumbers, and beans considerably larger than those of last year will go forward to the United States markets. The irrigation district of Isabela probably will be the most important producing region, Mr. Torres reports. Last season was the first time that Porto Rico participated in the American winter vegetable trade. A total of 9,820 crates of vegetables were shipped from January 1 to March 6, 1930. See also page 642, "Foreign Crops and Markets", May 5, 1930.

MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND PROSPECTS: New crop prospects in the Malaga district of Spain are still somewhat uncertain because of unusual weather conditions, according to Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Recent heavy rains have helped other crops, but are believed to have been too late to benefit almonds. In Sicily, however, growing conditions in the almond district have been excellent and present conditions point toward an abundant crop of good quality for 1930, according to Vice Consul David H. Buffum at Palermo. In Portugal a large crop is expected this season, reports Consul W. J. Young at Oporto.

SOME DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPEAN APPLE PRODUCTION

Apple production is receiving an increasing amount of attention in practically all continental European countries, according to a report from F. A. Motz, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. a/ Considerable progress has been made in most countries in putting the fruit industry on a more modern basis. The development of European apple industries is evidenced more by improvements in cultural, harvesting and grading practices and the introduction of more desirable varieties rather than by extention of acreage, although that is occurring also in some regions. In every country the development of the fruit industry is receiving encouragement from the government. In view of these conditions, a keener competition for American fruit, particularly apples, must be anticipated in continental markets. To meet this competition successfully, American growers will find it necessary to not only maintain but improve the standard of their export fruit.

Up until comparatively recent years, fruit culture in Europe has been conducted usually as an adjunct to other forms of farming. Usually the trees were planted irregularly in farm gardens and pastures where, since hay was essential for feeding the live stock, no cultivation of orchards was possible. More recently, however, regular plantings have been made, careful pruning and cultivating practiced, and full spray schedules are becoming more common. Much interest is being shown in the adoption of American orchard practice, and in methods of grading and packing. The author of the report from which these observations are extracted states that of the 6 countries visited, all but Austria and Czechoslovakia give evidence of considerable progress in their commercial horticultural activities, notably in apples.

In Germany, one of the most important and rapidly growing apple producing areas is located in the area bordering Lake Constance, the shores of which lie in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. Many of the trees are old but in good condition and appear to still possess a future. Since a large number of the trees in this area are of cider varieties, a vigorous top working program has recently been put into practice. It is reported that during the past 5 years more than one-third of the trees have been grafted to more desirable varieties. This effort to secure improved varieties appears to be the outstanding characteristic of the German apple industry. Most provinces are employing horticultural advisers to assist growers in fitting themselves to meet the competition they must face constantly from other regions. The advisers are fostering improved varieties, introducing spraying and spray materials, disseminating literature and making every effort to improve conditions generally.

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a/ "NOTES ON THE APPLE INDUSTRIES OF SOME OF THE IMPORTANT EUROPEAN PRODUCING COUNTRIES", by F. A. Motz, fruit specialist for Europe. Published as Foreign Service release, F.S./A-310.

SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPEAN APPLE PRODUCTION, CONT'D

There is evidence of increasing competition being offered by Switzerland to American apples in the European markets. It appears that Switzerland will continue for some years to produce a substantial quantity of inferior stock, a factor which must be considered in conjunction with competition met by American barreled apples. The fact is, however, that Switzerland has been making progress and will continue to do so. Most of the attention of the Swiss apple industry is centered upon the requirements of the export markets. Germany, France, Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries constitute the best outlets. Shipments to Germany are largely made in bulk. Loose apples carry an import duty of 21.5 cents per 100 pounds as against 75.6 cents per 100 pounds when packed in containers. Shipments to France and Scandinavia are made in boxes weighing 110 pounds.

The Italian Tyrol undoubtedly has distinct advantages for the production of apples on a commercial scale. It has certain natural characteristics which, if exploited, would seriously interfere with the successful marketing of American apples in Europe. It is true that orchards would have to replace vineyards to permit of regular, extensive plantings, and additional drainage provided for in the low lands and rainfall supplemented with irrigation on the mountain slopes. The section has production possibilities, however, which must be admitted, such as fertile soil, sufficient moisture, favorable climatic conditions, good shipping facilities and a short haul to market. From a competitive standpoint, the advantages of this section, if properly recognized and put into operation, would readily hinder American producers in placing their product on competitive markets.

The number of young plantings is not excessive or of such nature as to cause important increases in production. However, there are marked influences indicating the tendency toward making the present acreage more productive through the introduction of improved cultural practices such as cultivation, fertilization, pruning, and spraying. It is not predicted that any sensational development will occur soon or that the acreage will be increased to any considerable extent, within the relatively near future. It is believed, however, that increased competition may be reasonably expected from this quarter.

Czechoslovakia, like other countries visited, has possibilities which, if taken advantage of, could make matters difficult for American apple shippers. The country itself is well adapted to fruit culture in most of its branches and the potential possibilities should not be minimized. Soil and climatic conditions are favorable, good shipping facilities are available, and production costs are relatively low. Commercial production is well distributed, but Bohemia is the leading region for fruit production. Generally

SOME DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPEAN APPLE PRODUCTION, CONT'D

speaking, however, the trees show signs of neglect. In addition, the severe frost damage suffered during the winter of 1928-29 has set back materially any tendency toward increased production. The government is taking some action to encourage new plantings, but results are not yet noticeable. The observer's conclusions are that, conditions being as they are, any advanced program of apple culture in Czechoslovakia would probably not alter materially for at least 25 years the effect of Czechoslovak apples upon the European outlet for American fruit.

There appears to be little prospect of increased apple production in Austria in the near future, particularly when viewed from the standpoint of quality. The Graz area produces the bulk of the commercial apple crop, and in good years there are possibilities of shipping a large volume of low quality fruit which may affect American apples indirectly during certain periods. The country is adapted to fruit growing and has some competitive advantages with respect to southern Europe. There are, however, no indications of immediate change, and there is nothing suggesting an increased output for some years to come. No young trees are being planted and no effort being made, generally speaking, to make the present acreage more productive. Also there are no indications that such practices as spraying, cultivation and fertilization are undergoing improvement.

Fruit production, especially apples, appears to be flourishing in the Netherlands and there is every reason to expect increased competition from that country. Cooperative packing and selling organizations are increasing. On the whole their plants are large and fully equipped with modern machinery to facilitate work of grading and handling. Yields are good, especially on half-standard and dwarf stock. A planting of Jonathans (dwarfs) 6 years old observed in Zeeland province yielded an average of 2 bushels per tree 5 years after planting. Spraying is rapidly growing in favor, and the work appears to be very thoroughly done. In the older established orchards the trees are trained to high heads, so as to afford grazing for livestock. In the newer plantings, however, the trees are being headed much lower. Many trees are heavily fertilized with stable manure, supplemented with a complete commercial fertilizer.

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WHEAT: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930 (Prelim.)
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States, winter only	441,602	549,257	578,673	578,336	532,469
Mexico	a/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,572
Belgium	15,199	13,988	17,215	13,225	b/ 15,873
Spain	130,446	146,581	119,885	154,249	160,568
Italy	184,393	210,456	228,598	260,669	220,000
Rumania	a/158,672	96,930	115,544	84,510	123,715
Algeria	35,161	27,542	30,302	33,307	29,174
India	351,841	344,729	290,864	317,595	386,848
Total	1,328,795	1,400,623	1,392,112	1,453,224	1,480,219

a/ Four-year average.
b/ Winter only; about 99 per cent of the total crop.

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GRAINS AND TOBACCO: Acreage in Bulgaria and Finland, 1926 to 1930

Year	Bulgaria		Finland	
	Tobacco	Corn	Oats	Barley
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1926	78	1,515	1,090	272
1927	60	1,582	1,112	267
1928	55	1,601	1,140	272
1929	85	1,928	1,124	269
1930	82	1,677	1,137	272

International Institute of Agriculture.

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BREAD GRAINS: Winter acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reporting a/	Harvest year					
	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	28,382	37,723	36,213	40,162	38,676	96.3
Canada	b/ 1,019	853	819	834	636	76.3
Mexico	c/ 2,174	1,311	1,283	1,293	1,224	94.7
Total (3)	31,575	39,887	38,315	42,289	40,536	95.9
Europe, 11 count. prev. reported	55,156	50,632	51,389	50,768	51,144	100.7
Yugoslavia	d/ 3,982	4,374	4,478	5,075	5,245	103.3
Total Europe (12)	59,138	55,006	55,867	55,843	56,389	101.0
North Africa (3)	6,531	7,150	8,332	8,368	8,102	96.8
Asia (2)	30,124	32,313	33,152	32,754	32,332	98.7
Total above count. (20)	127,368	134,356	135,666	139,254	137,359	98.6
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	240,100	244,800	244,400		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,648	3,480	3,225	3,521	109.2
Canada	117	568	599	664	765	115.2
Total	2,353	4,216	4,079	3,889	4,286	110.2
Europe, 10 count. prev. reported	25,338	21,720	23,888	24,225	24,557	101.2
Yugoslavia	d/ 732	439	439	493	525	106.5
Total Europe (11)	26,070	22,159	24,327	24,748	25,082	101.3
Total above count. (13)	28,423	26,375	28,406	28,637	29,368	102.6
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	48,300	48,400	46,700	48,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Four-year average. c/ Two-year average. d/ Total acreage.

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YUGOSLAVIA: Grain acreage, 1926 to 1930

Year	Winter wheat	Winter rye	Winter barley
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1926	4,013	406	504
1927	4,374	430	534
1928	4,478	439	545
1929	5,075	493	632
1930	5,245	525	638

International Institute of Agriculture.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1927-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
WHEAT						
United States	690,108	809,668	878,374	914,876	806,503	88.2
Canada	197,119	403,714	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total N. America (4) ...	898,908	1,224,673	1,370,149	1,492,300	1,117,513	74.9
Europe, 28 count. prev. reported	1,274,667	1,170,731	1,197,498	1,307,415	1,342,508	102.7
Hungary, revised	71,493	68,558	76,933	99,211	74,985	75.6
Total Europe (29)	1,346,160	1,239,289	1,274,431	1,406,626	1,417,493	100.3
North Africa (4)	92,047	98,375	105,555	104,469	117,729	112.7
Asia (4)	386,374	395,101	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (41) ...	2,723,489	2,957,438	3,139,770	3,340,356	3,025,489	90.6
Southern Hemisphere (5) ..	270,577	405,378	446,609	512,224	317,514	62.0
Total above count. (46).	2,994,066	3,362,816	3,586,379	3,852,880	3,343,003	86.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,448,000	3,661,000	3,950,000	3,430,000	86.8
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada	2,094	14,654	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe, 24 count. prev. reported	950,240	769,316	790,260	867,549	908,081	104.7
Hungary, revised	31,377	27,936	22,365	32,597	31,423	96.4
Total Europe (25)	981,617	797,252	812,625	900,136	939,504	104.4
Argentina	640	4,381	6,614	7,666	4,401	57.4
Total above count. (28)	1,020,444	871,080	892,354	965,786	997,695	103.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	882,000	903,000	975,000	1,008,000	103.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

WHEAT: Production in Italy, Rumania and Algeria, average 1923-1927, annual 1926-1930.

Year	Italy	Rumania	Algeria
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Av. 1923-1927	210,456	96,980	27,542
1926	220,644	110,883	23,551
1927	195,809	96,734	28,323
1928	228,598	115,544	30,302
1929	260,669	84,510	33,307
1930	a/ 220,000	a/ 123,715	a/ 29,174

International Institute of Agriculture.
a/ Preliminary.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,212	b/13,437	101.7
Europe, 6 count. prev. reported	8,467	8,715	9,009	9,073	9,033	99.6
Yugoslavia c/	618	534	545	632	638	100.9
Finland	278	267	272	269	272	101.1
Total Europe (8)	9,363	9,516	9,826	9,974	9,943	99.7
Est. European total excl. Russia	27,000	27,100	27,400	29,100		
Africa (3)	7,623	6,885	7,774	8,020	7,651	95.4
Syria and Lebanon	(450)	655	892	750	818	109.1
Total N. Hemis. (13)	25,056	26,332	31,090	31,956	31,349	99.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	64,300	62,800	68,800	72,200		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,100	65,200	70,900	74,500		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,217	b/41,222	102.5
Europe, 5 count. prev. reported	13,883	11,709	11,768	11,826	11,669	98.7
Spain, revised	1,276	1,909	1,965	1,839	1,768	96.1
Finland	999	1,112	1,140	1,124	1,137	101.2
Total Europe (6)	16,158	14,730	14,873	14,789	14,574	98.5
Est. European total excl. Russia	49,500	44,100	44,400	45,200		
Africa (3)	607	679	779	851	843	99.1
Syria and Lebanon	(12)	66	28	28	18	64.3
Total N. Hemis (11)	54,134	57,416	57,414	55,885	56,657	101.4
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	97,800	100,900	101,000	100,300		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	102,400	106,300	106,800	106,400		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Intentions.
c/ Winter acreage only.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	284,392	362,820	493,878	409,418	82.9
Europe, 28 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged	668,235	648,655	635,463	711,856	795,257	111.7
Hungary, revised	32,369	25,509	23,684	30,671	31,352	102.2
Total Europe (29)	700,654	674,164	659,147	742,527	826,609	111.3
North Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,857	111,375	111,912	100.5
Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,623	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (38) ..	1,167,435	1,165,330	1,239,943	1,477,119	1,489,967	100.9
Southern Hemisphere (5)	11,101	25,335	22,177	24,995	25,793	103.2
Total above count. (43)	1,178,536	1,191,165	1,262,120	1,502,114	1,515,760	100.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,685,000	100.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,424,000	1,442,000	1,477,000	1,717,000	1,732,000	100.9
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,630,284	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe, 27 countries prev. rept'd & unchanged	1,900,328	1,819,943	1,714,102	1,853,431	2,050,495	110.6
Hungary, revised	23,464	24,802	22,513	27,529	28,292	102.8
Total Europe (28)	1,923,792	1,844,745	1,736,615	1,880,960	2,078,787	110.5
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,505	21,643	117.0
Asia (2)	5,103	12,245	13,587	12,048	11,754	97.6
Total N. Hemis. (35) ..	3,446,623	3,498,848	3,385,920	3,803,073	3,633,676	95.5
Southern Hemisphere (5) .	86,503	84,892	72,727	87,209	95,984	110.1
Total above count. (40)	3,533,126	3,583,740	3,458,647	3,890,282	3,729,660	95.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	3,478,000	3,516,000	3,395,000	3,820,000	3,650,000	95.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,579,000	3,621,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,762,000	95.8

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,691,531	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
Total N. America (4)	2,869,268	2,793,667	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,692,062	92.4
Europe, 11 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	543,062	624,984	443,462	348,658	596,577	171.1
Spain, revised	26,548	17,186	26,104	21,374	24,793	116.0
Total Europe (12)	569,610	642,160	469,566	370,032	621,370	167.9
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	485,000	330,000	632,000	166.3
North Africa (4)	5,523	10,566	9,081	11,318	13,151	116.2
Asia (2)	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (22)	3,484,304	3,556,977	3,435,070	3,364,428	3,390,815	100.8
Southern Hemisphere, 3 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	36,806	72,796	75,894	75,686	95,025	125.6
Argentina, revised	191,698	320,853	311,597	231,702	253,163	109.3
Total S. Hemis. (4)	228,504	393,649	387,491	307,388	348,188	113.3
Total above count. (26)	3,712,808	3,950,626	3,822,561	3,671,816	3,739,003	101.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,963,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,626,000	3,654,000	100.8
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,346,000	4,219,000	4,282,000	101.5

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

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CANADA: Crop conditions, May 31, 1926 to 1930

Crop	May 31				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Fall wheat	83	93	89	101	88
Spring wheat	104	95	100	100	96
Total wheat	103	95	100	100	96
Oats	99	95	98	98	98
Barley	100	91	99	99	97
Fall rye	96	100	92	96	92
Spring rye	100	98	97	99	97
Total rye	97	100	93	96	94
Peas	93	98	97	93	99
Mixed grains	97	97	99	95	101
Hay and clover	94	100	96	99	98
Alfalfa	92	92	88	99	96
Pasture	93	100	97	97	99

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	May 24	May 31	June 7	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.	36,580	56,996	257	40	0	June 7	55,331	21,192
Canada	25,131	38,668				Apr.30	30,787	6,312
Argentina	11,598	8,591	b/ 100			May 24	b/ 6,683	b/ 5,825
Danubian coun. b/.....	27,242	19,408	633			May 24	18,992	63,075
Total	100,551	123,663					111,793	96,404
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	9,823	16,302	1	3	8	June 7	15,533	7,551
Canada	10,194	19,927				Apr.30	15,394	4,200
Argentina	28,831	25,690	b/ 205			May 24	b/22,191	b/17,638
Danubian coun. b/.....	878	49	68			May 24	49	1,277
Total	49,726	61,968					53,167	30,666
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	May 24	May 31	June 7	Nov.1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States .	20,556	41,636	33	41	47	June 7	37,780	5,979
Danubian coun. b/.....	15,266	531	1,346			May 24	111	23,897
Argentina	268,685	203,071	b/1,959	b/1,134	b/1,759	June 7	103,736	b/83,788
Union of South Africa	23,809	16,602	c/ 43			May 24	c/6,686	c/ 6,831
Total	328,316	261,840					148,313	120,495
							Nov.-Apr.	Nov.-Apr.
United States imports	1,436	349					160	267

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.
b/ Trade sources.
c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	May	May	June	June				
March 14..	96	74	100	81	88	58	88	58	49	41	59	54
21..	94	80	97	84	86	57	85	57	48	43	56	54
28..	91	81	94	84	86	61	86	60	47	43	65	56
April 4..	90	83	92	86	85	62	85	61	47	44	66	58
11..	90	83	92	85	86	65	86	64	48	44	65	57
18..	92	81	93	83	87	61	87	61	49	43	65	55
25..	89	82	89	82	85	61	85	61	47	42	64	55
May 2..	90	79	90	80	82	60	82	60	47	41	62	55
9..	88	79	90	79	79	59	80	59	46	41	60	55
					July		Aug.					
16..	88	78	88	78	82	61	83	60	45	42	60	56
			July	July		June		July				
23..	88	79	87	81	81	60	82	59	46	41	61	55
30..	84	78	83	80	79	58	80	58	42	40	59	55
June 6..	86	80	87	81	79	59	80	58	44	40	60	52

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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BELGIUM: Grain production, 1926 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926.....	12,801	20,108	4,201
1927.....	16,277	21,854	4,169
1928.....	17,215	23,154	4,364
1929.....	13,225	22,162	2,834
1930.....	15,873	21,548	3,537

International Institute of Agriculture.

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GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, March, April and May 1929 and 1930

Country	March		April		May	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EXPORTS:						
Wheat, incl. flour						
United States ..	9,090	7,321	9,151	7,328	1,574	10,773
Canada	27,565	14,656	10,554	5,460	31,153	b/28,963
Argentina.....	29,861	a/ 8,890	22,381	a/10,572	24,218	9,028
British India c/	203	d/ 177	320	---	443	---
Australia	16,023	a/ 6,732	17,619	a/ 4,504	7,809	7,204
Russia a/	0	360	0	1,688	0	376
Danube & Bulgaria	160	1,328	88	376	384	664
Total	82,982	39,464	60,113	30,038	65,581	57,008
Corn -						
United States ..	4,874	1,047	2,456	954	952	423
Argentina	61,200	a/ 5,559	20,749	a/ 9,300	22,810	11,323
Rye -						
United States ..	85	53	26	45	360	0
Russia, Danube and Bulgaria a/	26	660	0	238	129	289
Barley -						
United States ..	1,918	391	1,627	624	1,032	1,252
Oats -						
United States ..	500	94	346	132	563	68
Flaxseed -						
Argentina	6,699	a/ 4,381	7,269	a/ 4,508	6,550	2,913
IMPORTS:						
Wheat, incl. flour-						
United States ..	1,503	2,452	1,455	804	1,574	---
Flaxseed -						
United States ..	2,737	3,233	3,911	2,527	2,518	---

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ Preliminary. b/ Four markets, Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Net imports: March 1929 were 3,875,000 bushels, April, 1929 were 3,133,000 bushels and May 1929 were 1,473,000 bushels.
d/ Sea-borne trade only.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 7, 1928-29 and 1929-30
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-June 7, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-June 7 1928-29	1929-30	Week ending May 17	May 24	May 31	June 7
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	99,488	85,782	2,082	1,329	925	938
Wheat flour b/	56,955	56,231	1,189	644	968	616
Rye	9,055	2,528	---	---	---	---
Corn	39,943	8,319	180	33	41	47
Oats	10,620	4,565	49	1	3	8
Barley a/	55,280	21,151	712	257	40	---
	Jan. 1- June 7					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	58,282	55,188	2,418	1,875	1,841	2,078
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	65,659	65,978	2,866	1,022	2,478	1,667
Lard	360,874	314,761	13,930	10,249	10,739	8,032
Pickled pork	18,949	12,989	274	251	522	574

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 199,000 bush., flour 41,700 bbls., San Francisco barley --- bush., rice 275,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports 1927-28	1928-29a/	Shipments, week ending May 24	May 31	June 7	Total ship. or exports from July 1 to & in June 7 1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/	452,423	499,942	6,724	8,153	8,348	472,748	281,697
Canad, 4 mkts, c/	333,335	458,649	5,935	8,494	5,005	444,370	177,417
United States	206,259	163,687	1,973	1,893	1,554	156,443	142,013
Argentina	178,135	217,139	1,760	2,104	2,307	198,868	155,885
Australia	72,962	107,937	1,204	1,600	1,336	109,562	57,221
Russia	5,408	8	0	0	816	8	5,424
Danube & Bulg. d/	32,847	33,842	144	144	104	2,680	18,280
British India	15,668	e/ 5,687	0	0	16	e/ 5,189	e/ 3,795
Total f/	757,443	864,555	9,832	12,001	12,927	789,055	522,302
Total European shipments g/			8,120	10,680	--	634,348	441,872
Total ex-European shipments g/			2,424	2,440	--	204,480	132,464

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/Prelim. b/Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, incl. flour converted at 4.5 bu. per bbl. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports-for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bu., July-May 1928-29 were 19,725,000 bu., July-May 1929-30 were 2,432,000 bu. f/Total of trade figures incl. North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	June 13, 1929	June 5, 1930	June 12, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.00	33.00	32.62
Copenhagen, official quotation	34.65	26.14	27.11
Berlin, 1a quality	33.93	25.93	26.80
London: a/			
Danish	37.48	28.89	29.55
Dutch, unsalted	36.06	27.81	28.24
New Zealand	36.61	27.59	28.68
New Zealand, unsalted	36.93	30.42	31.07
Australian	35.63	26.50	28.03
Australian, unsalted	35.96	27.59	27.92
Argentine, unsalted	34.54	26.50	26.72
Siberian	34.33	26.50	26.72

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended June 12, 1929	Week ended June 4, 1930	Week ended June 11, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	58,576	71,383	51,602
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	16.80	13.56	13.51
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	13.97	11.80	11.78
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	7,749	8,923	6,431
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	13.69	11.62	11.51
American short cut green hams	"	24.55	21.07	21.18
American green bellies	"	20.20	18.68	18.68
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	24.33	21.51	21.51
Canadian green sides	"	23.00	20.43	20.64

a/ Friday quotation.

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